

REMOVAL.  
Subscriber respectfully  
removed his Store from  
place, immediately opposite  
side of Pennsylvania Avenue  
Gen. WALTER JONES, and  
Gibson's Grocery Store, who  
st opened a fresh assortment  
of  
**Dry Goods;**  
them are many fine fashions  
for Ladies; and hopes to meet  
the approval of public favour in his  
7-3t JOHN ALLEN  
Staughton's Address

LE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE  
BY DAVIS AND FORGE,  
**THE ADDRESS**  
Delivered at the  
ing of the Columbian College  
9th January, 1822.  
Rev. Dr. William Staughton  
President of the Institution.  
25 cents—and a liberal dis-  
count for quantities.

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Uniform Edition.  
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the public in two editions,  
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with the two editions of  
of the Author's life. Some  
have been received of Dr. Fuller,  
now printing in England.  
Publisher regrets to say, that  
is not sufficient to de-  
of the American edition.  
hopes this suggestion will  
to induce a Patronage, and  
him to proceed in the pub-  
work, as fast as the copies  
in England. Let it never be  
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**DRUGS,**  
Medicines, Dye Stuffs.  
JIN DUCKWORTH has  
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China, a fresh supply of Drugs,  
Medicines, &c. Also, a general as-  
ortment of articles, viz.  
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Hair, Cloth, Teeth and other  
tooths and Razor Strops,  
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Scented Oil, Cologne Water,  
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ders,  
son's best Japan Blacking,  
also, Miller's Cough Drops, re-  
commended for Consumption,  
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Congress Spring Water, a fine  
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**REMOVAL.**  
JOSEPH GIBSON has the  
pleasure of informing his friends,  
both in and Georgetown, that he  
has removed his Grocery Store from  
his old place to Washington City, on  
the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue,  
adjoining the  
Old Theatre, where  
he has opened a fresh assortment  
of Groceries and  
provisions, and intends to keep  
a constant supply of the  
best of the season.  
His servants were ordered  
to repair the breach. "How  
they there?" cried one.—  
"Which way did they get in?"  
another. "It is impossible,  
they are good"—says a third.  
"I don't stand here talking to  
no use," cries the deacon with  
a look of earnestness. "They  
are in the field destroying the  
crops. I see them, with my own  
eyes. Out with them speedily,  
out up the fence." As I ap-  
proached him he began to be  
calm. "Your pardon, sir—  
fellow has quite vexed  
me. They make me think of our  
own sermon on the origin of  
sin, and how it came into the  
world, while he ought to be ex-  
horting us to drive it out." "Your  
pardon is just," said I, "and  
I will give directions to your servants  
to sound orthodox doctrine  
in good practical improvement  
of the discourse we have heard to-  
day."

**PRINTING,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

# The Columbian Star.

RELIGION SCIENCE

The Warrior's name,  
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,  
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,  
Than his who fashions and improves mankind... COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1822.

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senders, the postage will be  
added to them.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.  
ORIGINAL SIN.

How came sin into the world?  
A twin element, coeval with  
good principle, and eternally  
connected with it, say the magi of  
the East. It originated in the brain  
of a wayward mother from the  
of the forbidden fruit, say  
others. Most people suppose it  
the work of the devil, while  
others think it grows as naturally  
from the soil of the human heart  
as a garden.

On Sundays since I was en-  
gaged, or rather detained, at  
a long hour, by what I  
the preacher believed an  
original discourse on this sub-  
ject. After returning from the  
of worship, I ventured to  
walk in the fields, and give  
to meditation on the subject  
discussed. I had no improve-  
ment or practical application of  
the discourse from the desk. In-  
stead I did not conceive how it  
admit a rational one. I was  
ignorant how a deep, intri-  
cated and sophistical replication  
to questions—"Who is the au-  
thor of sin?" How came it into  
the world? Are men punished  
for Adam's sin?" could consist-  
ently be applied to the hearts of  
others, or in the least have a ten-  
dency to awaken them to the great  
truths of eternity.

Apply an improvement both  
of mind and temperance to  
my walk, which I was per-  
fectly well answered for even-  
ing which ever has been,  
may be preached on original  
sin had not advanced far, be-  
cause my meditations were inter-  
rupted by the elevated voice of my  
nephew, a deacon, who had just  
returned from the same audience  
myself. His interesting and  
sweet tone of voice, made me  
direct his attention was ar-  
rived from religious concerns to  
his nearer home. Here I was  
mistaken.

I overheard a discourse, some-  
times altercation between the  
deacon, his sons and servants.—  
One had informed him that  
he had broken into his corn-  
field, and was making great ra-  
vage. His servants were ordered  
to repair the breach. "How  
they there?" cried one.—  
"Which way did they get in?"  
another. "It is impossible,  
they are good"—says a third.  
"I don't stand here talking to  
no use," cries the deacon with  
a look of earnestness. "They  
are in the field destroying the  
crops. I see them, with my own  
eyes. Out with them speedily,  
out up the fence." As I ap-  
proached him he began to be  
calm. "Your pardon, sir—  
fellow has quite vexed  
me. They make me think of our  
own sermon on the origin of  
sin, and how it came into the  
world, while he ought to be ex-  
horting us to drive it out." "Your  
pardon is just," said I, "and  
I will give directions to your servants  
to sound orthodox doctrine  
in good practical improvement  
of the discourse we have heard to-  
day."

So the thought strikes me,  
the deacon—"I will hunt  
our preacher," "and I to  
theology in general."—"Go ye  
all the world and preach the  
gospel, &c."

## POLITICAL.

FROM THE NEW YORK ALBION.  
THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

It is known to our readers that  
the bill brought into the House of  
Commons by that eminent orator,  
statesman, and scholar, Mr. Geo.  
Canning, for the admission of Ro-  
man Catholic Peers to Parliament,  
has passed that branch of the Le-  
gislation by an inconsiderable ma-  
jority. All our English papers by  
the last arrival concur in predict-  
ing its fate in the other Legisla-  
tive body, into which it has been  
introduced by the Duke of Port-  
land, who, on account probably of  
his relationship by marriage to its  
accomplished author, takes charge  
of the bill in the upper House.—  
The highest authority in the state,  
however, with what correctness  
we know not, is mentioned as be-  
ing favourable to its enactment;  
and we are curious to ascertain  
what arguments will prevail in the  
House of Lords to induce it to  
withhold the privilege of their  
rank from a few Peers, certainly  
among the very noblest of their  
own body by descent, whose pri-  
vate character is unexceptionable,  
whose public loyalty and attach-  
ment to the Throne and the Con-  
stitution are undeniable, and who  
as well on the ground of personal  
merit, as on the general principles  
of justice and liberality, well de-  
serve, and have nobly vindicated  
their claims to such admission.  
But we are well aware that the  
question cannot be argued on these  
grounds; it is not a matter of  
right, but a question solely of ex-  
pediency, on which the wisest men  
are divided. While, therefore,  
we shall regret the probable deci-  
sion of the Lords, we feel assured  
that nothing but a conscientious  
sense of duty will induce that ho-  
nourable body to become parties  
to the continuance of an exclusion,  
which was first imposed on the  
Catholic Peers, in times of inter-  
ested prejudice and fancied dan-  
ger; and which, having so origi-  
nated, ought certainly not to exist  
in these enlightened days. When,  
also, we recollect that the upright  
and venerable Chancellor has al-  
ways stood foremost of the House  
of Lords in opposition to all mea-  
sures of this kind, we cannot per-  
mit ourselves to doubt the purity  
of the motives of those who differ  
from us, while we express our  
admiration of the courage and gen-  
erosity of the friends of the bill, and  
our hope that their zeal will not  
be diminished by the almost cer-  
tain discomfiture which awaits  
them on this occasion.

As warmly attached to the Con-  
stitution as the warmest of those  
who oppose further concessions to  
the Catholics, it is simply because  
we fear no danger from granting  
the boon contemplated in Mr.  
Canning's bill, that we wish to see  
it courteously bestowed. Let those  
who see danger demand securities  
—we surely can have no objection  
to any precautions which may  
serve to fortify our establishment,  
and yet involve the means of giv-  
ing satisfaction to thousands of loy-  
al subjects, as we are convinced  
the Catholics are in general.

It should be borne in mind by  
our readers, that this bill, forming  
but a small part of the general  
measures of Catholic emancipa-  
tion, which is to be brought for-  
ward by Mr. Plunket next Session,  
is not a question against which the  
influence of the government will  
be exerted. We have said that  
His Majesty is favourable to the  
measure. We have our doubts  
on this subject, but the English  
papers, or some of them, have so  
expressed themselves. The mi-  
nistry, we know, are pretty equally  
divided in opinion; the partisans,  
therefore, of administration are at  
liberty to take either side, as they  
may be influenced by their desire  
of granting a valuable boon to the  
Catholics, or deterred by consci-  
entious scruples of danger to the  
Constitution; a feeling which,  
though we hold it in this case as  
visionary, we are bound to respect.  
It perhaps is not generally un-  
derstood on this side the Atlantic,  
that the effect of Mr. Canning's

bill, if passed, will be to enable  
Catholic Peers of England to take  
their seats and precedence in the  
House of Lords; Catholic Peers  
of Scotland and Ireland to vote for  
the election of, and sit as Repre-  
sentatives of the Peerage of those  
kingdoms respectively, on being  
duly so elected; and also to put  
Catholic Irish Peers on the same  
footing as the other nobility of Ire-  
land, by enabling them, if they  
should please to dispense with  
their right of voting for represen-  
tative Peers, to sit in the House of  
Commons as members of that  
House; which, indeed, several  
Protestant Peers of the sister coun-  
try have been in the habit of doing  
since the union of the two king-  
doms.

As far as regards the interest of  
the ministry in this question, we  
have reason to think that the ad-  
mission of the Catholic nobility to  
Parliament would not increase the  
number of their adherents in the  
House of Lords. We believe most,  
if not all, of the Catholic Peers to  
be attached to the whigs, having  
found that party always profess-  
ing a desire to see the Penal code  
relaxed, in all times, and under all  
circumstances; if, however, the  
general measure of Catholic em-  
ancipation were carried, we  
imagine a great accession of  
strength would accrue to the mi-  
nistry in the lower House, and a  
very considerable degree of inter-  
est would be excited in their fa-  
vour among the numerous and  
powerful Catholic gentry in Eng-  
land and Ireland. Principally men  
of ancient and honourable families,  
born with all the aristocratic feel-  
ing which their retired habits of  
life, and their form of religion  
serve to cherish, and boasting, as  
we have said, a devoted loyalty to  
the King and Constitution—it is to  
be expected that their whole  
strength will be exerted in sup-  
port of the dignity of the Crown,  
and the just authority of Govern-  
ment. Their feelings will lead  
them to uphold strenuously all  
those ancient institutions of the  
land, under whose salutary influ-  
ence they have seen it prosper, and  
without a love for which their re-  
ligion could neither have descend-  
ed to them to the present time,  
nor can be maintained for the fu-  
ture. Of all the people of England,  
we consider the Catholics the least  
likely to embrace any of the inno-  
vating doctrines of the day; and,  
therefore, setting aside the claim  
they have to our justice and lib-  
erality, we think the trifling boon  
intended to be conceded to them  
by Mr. Canning's bill will be well  
bestowed, in uniting all classes of  
our fellow-subjects in one common  
bond of attachment—an equal par-  
ticipation in the blessings of a free  
Constitution, unfettered by restric-  
tions which the liberal spirit of the  
age renders no longer necessary  
or advisable.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.  
IRISH SUFFERERS.

Every account, public as well  
as private concurs in the statement  
of this distress, and our own private  
accounts add the further circum-  
stance, that not only in Cork, Li-  
merick, &c. but that the general  
condition of the Irish poor is that  
of extreme misery. A gentleman  
just returned from Dublin, has stat-  
ed to us, only within a few hours,  
that he there witnessed in the  
course of the week just now ex-  
piring, such scenes of distress and  
misery, as would have excited al-  
most a panic horror in England.  
Young men and women of eigh-  
teen years and upwards, and not in  
single cases, but in troops, almost  
uncovered; and in such a general  
state of rags, misery, and indecent  
exposure, as almost to strike ter-  
ror into the eyes of an English-  
man.

The first question asked by ev-  
ery one under such circumstances,  
is,—What is the cause of so much  
misery? What can occasion such  
a degree of distress in a country  
blessed with such fertility? We  
fear the answer is too prominent  
upon the very face of Irish soci-  
ety. The undoubted evil of the  
country, is in its excessive popu-  
lation, so infinitely beyond the

demand of agriculture and manu-  
factures to employ. The cause  
of this excessive population is in  
the wretched system adopted by  
absentee landlords, that of letting  
their lands to middle-men, who  
subdivide them into small patches,  
and then relet them to the peasantry  
at enormous rents. Mr. Plunket,  
the Attorney-general for Ire-  
land, stated in one of his speeches,  
that small portions of land, not ex-  
ceeding half an acre, are let as high  
as five pounds per annum; and  
that the general rent of even ordi-  
nary land for potatoes is from se-  
vento ten pounds yearly. Mr. Mar-  
tin, of Galway, confirmed this  
statement, and added an anecdote  
of his own experience, still further  
illustrating this abominable sys-  
tem. He stated, that one of his  
friends was travelling along the  
road in a remote part of Ireland,  
when a poor, miserable, ragged  
wretch, issuing from a mud cabin  
by the side of the road, ran up to  
him, and put ten shillings into his  
hand, exclaiming, "here it is, Sir."  
"What is this for," demanded the  
gentleman? "It is my rent," re-  
plied the poor object. "For a po-  
tato field, I suppose," added the  
gentleman. "No Sir, for that mud  
cabin by the side of the ditch  
—I have no potato land." "Then  
how do you make your rent?" "I  
make it by begging, Sir.—Your  
honour's agent knows that I live  
by the road side, and he said he  
should fix me at ten shillings a  
year rent, because he knew I could  
make that by begging."

In such a state of society, and  
amidst such landlords, or rather  
such agents, is it a matter of any  
unreasonable surprise that the  
Irish poor should be in the state  
described, and that every year  
they should grow from bad to  
worse. As they must consume  
the whole of their potato crop in  
the support of their numerous fam-  
ily, they have no means of rais-  
ing the five pounds, seven pounds,  
or ten pounds per annum rent, but  
from the produce of their daily la-  
bour; and in no part of Ireland,  
under the active competition of  
her excessive population, is there  
more than three days work out of  
the week to be procured, and hap-  
py are those who can obtain this.  
Six or seven pounds per year, is  
therefore, the utmost of their pos-  
sible earnings, wages not exceed-  
ing ten pence per day. All kind  
of clothing is, therefore, entirely  
out of the question, and accord-  
ingly such scenes are exhibited in  
the remote parts of Ireland as are  
not to be equalled in any parts of  
the world. In their habitations there  
is no such thing as any local sepa-  
ration of the sexes, and it redounds  
greatly to the honour of the nation-  
al character, that under such cir-  
cumstances, there is so much vir-  
tue as there certainly is, amongst  
the lower order of Irish females.  
The truth is, they are naturally a  
good and honest people, and they  
deserve every thing that England  
can do for them.

## BIOGRAPHY.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.

REMARKS ON THE CHARACTER OF  
THE REV. LEVI PARSONS, LATE  
AMERICAN MISSIONARY TO PALE-  
STINE.

There are departed friends,  
whom we recollect with profit, as  
well as painful satisfaction. So  
happily decided and prominent  
was their character, that we can-  
not easily recall their beloved im-  
age, without the accompanying  
recollection of their useful attain-  
ments and Christian virtues. The  
living examples of practical godli-  
ness presented in beings of like  
capacity, relations and opportuni-  
ties with ourselves, is a most in-  
structive object. But the recol-  
lections of the deceased saint, have  
a more sacred and powerful charm.  
We cannot, in our imagination, so  
easily separate his virtues from  
the approbation and favour of that  
eternal Being to whom he is gone.  
His righteous example appears to  
address us now, from the eternal  
world and bright abodes of the  
blessed.

With sensations like these, has  
the writer heard of the recent  
death of the Rev. Levi Parsons,  
American missionary to Palestine;  
and, to him, a most endeared and  
valuable Christian friend. His de-  
cease is an event too deeply inter-  
esting to the friends of missions,  
and his services to the church are  
by far too important, to fail of  
eliciting from some pen, a more  
complete account of his life, than  
I should be able to give. I can-  
not, however, deny myself the  
mournful satisfaction of sketching a  
few prominent traits in his private  
and missionary character, which  
an intimacy of some years afford-  
ed me the best opportunity of in-  
specting.

Mr. Parsons was the son, (and if  
my recollection serves me,) the  
oldest child, of a respectable cler-  
gyman, in the state of Vermont.—  
He received a very liberal educa-  
tion, having added to the academi-  
cal course of the principal Col-  
lege in his native state, a three  
years' preparation for the sacred  
ministry, at the Theological Sem-  
inary in Andover, (Mass.). His  
talents for literary and philosophi-  
cal acquisitions, though not of the  
first order, were quite respectable.  
He left College with the reputa-  
tion of being among the first schol-  
ars in his class. Nor did his qual-  
ifications for the sacred ministry,  
and his first efforts at public speak-  
ing, in the least, disappoint the  
most sanguine expectations of his  
friends. He was indeed, richly  
furnished with the gifts which are  
required to constitute the active  
and useful pastor. With his ar-  
dent piety and practical good  
sense, his captivating address, un-  
affected solemnity, and honest zeal,  
he might have found his way to  
almost any station of usefulness in  
the church. The popularity of  
his talents created a strong desire  
in many of his Christian friends,  
that he would spend his days in  
America. But while few could  
boast a more sincere attachment  
to kindred and native land, or  
have had less natural disposition to  
visit foreign climes than Mr. Par-  
sons; he would only reply to sug-  
gestions on this point, that "he  
regarded himself as called to an-  
other service. He had willingly  
devoted himself to the cause of mis-  
sions, and could not go back."

It is not in my power to state  
the precise time, when Mr. Par-  
sons became a hopeful subject of  
divine grace. My present impres-  
sion is, that he dated his conver-  
sion as far back as the beginning  
of his residence at College, or  
about the year eighteen hundred  
and eleven. It was then that the  
faithful instructions and fervent  
prayers of his venerable parents  
were brought home to his bosom,  
and received a gracious answer.—  
His conversion, as related to me,  
by himself, was chiefly remark-  
able for two circumstances.

The first of these relates to the  
spiritual exercises, which ap-  
peared to accompany his conversion.  
He seemed to be born again into  
God, with his eye fixed immedi-  
ately and entirely on the perfec-  
tions of Christ. The first joyful  
emotion of which he was consci-  
ous, was that of ineffable delight in  
Jesus Christ. This leading fea-  
ture in his Christian experience,  
seemed to impart a general char-  
acter to his piety. He evinced a  
peculiar disposition to dwell, in  
his conversation, his supplications,  
and public discourses, on the rea-  
sonable claims and grace of the  
Incarnate Son. Here, he was  
ever finding new subjects for stu-  
dy and imitation, as well as for  
thanksgiving and praise. And  
few, even among the oldest and  
most eminent Christians, have  
been observed to possess as much  
as he, of the disinterested charity  
and meekness of the Saviour.  
These spread a loveliness over his  
other virtues, which rendered him  
a most captivating friend, and  
opened a ready way to public con-  
fidence. No one could honestly  
doubt either the sincerity or the  
disinterested motives of Mr. Par-  
sons. It was felt to be a kind of  
sacrilege to detract from his char-  
acter, or even to envy him the fa-  
vours he received.

There was another circumstance  
following his conversion, which  
had a like decided influence in de-  
termining the scene of his labours.  
His first enjoyment of Christ was  
connected with a solemn impres-  
sion of the obligations that rest up-  
on the church, to preach the gos-  
pel to every creature. Along  
with the belief of his happy deliv-  
erance and acceptance with God,  
arose in his soul, an unquenchable  
desire and resolution, to proclaim  
this glorified Redeemer and com-  
plete salvation to the heathen.  
This resolution, he was afterwards  
led, at the request of his friends,  
to reconsider. More than once,  
did he, with a prayerful spirit, re-  
view the particular circumstances  
in which it was conceived, and the  
grounds on which it stood. He  
inquired at the mercy-seat, whe-  
ther it might be allowed him still  
to remain in his native land, and  
occupy such a field of usefulness,  
as would permit him to discharge  
the duties of a son to his beloved  
parents—of whom he was a fa-  
vourite child, and to whom the  
thoughts of his departure were, at  
first, indescribably painful. But  
such were the views which he had  
of the subject, and his desire to do  
something for the heathen, that he  
could never entirely separate his  
first resolution from the precious  
hope which inspired it. He could  
never renounce his purpose of be-  
coming a missionary, without, at  
the same time, losing a very per-  
ceptible degree of his spiritual en-  
joyments. As often as he turned  
his thoughts from serving Christ  
in this capacity, the Lord Jesus  
appeared to turn from him the  
sweetest manifestations of His love.  
The abandonment of his purpose  
seemed to threaten him with en-  
tire spiritual desertion. In these  
circumstances he could truly say  
with the apostle, that "the love of  
Christ constrained him." He often  
remarked to me, "it may not be  
the duty of some others to engage  
in the cause of missions, because  
the Lord is assigning them a work  
at home; but I am laid under a  
necessity to go. I find it much  
more easy to part with friends  
and beloved country, than to en-  
dure the absence of my Saviour.  
Yea, wo is me, if I preach not the  
gospel to the heathen."

It must be understood, that these  
views of his resolution were made  
by Mr. Parsons, previous to his  
tendering his services to the Amer-  
ican Board of Foreign Missions.  
From the time of that engagement,  
he considered himself as formally  
pledged to enter this field of self-  
denial and conflict. Nor did he  
regard himself engaged for some  
more desirable and splendid ser-  
vice; but to go forth in any di-  
rection, and be employed in any  
missionary labours, which the So-  
ciety should judge expedient. He  
made no reserve, but gave himself  
up cheerfully to their direction.

It was, however, with evident  
satisfaction, that he received from  
the Board his destination to that  
consecrated land, where once the  
patriarchs lived and worshipped,  
where prophets were inspired to  
foretell the coming of Messiah,  
and where He was actually born  
and sacrificed. A spirit, like his,  
with the love of Jesus, would nat-  
urally be hurried by its own de-  
sires, to the very spot on which  
the Messiah suffered in our flesh.  
We accordingly find him early at  
Jerusalem, and on the Mount of  
Crucifixion. His communications  
from thence to the Board of Mis-  
sions, and to several Christian  
friends in this country, breathe a  
delightful spirit, and have proved  
a rich entertainment to many read-  
ers.

The amount and success of his  
faithful labours in Asia, I must  
leave for the official pen to com-  
municate. Nor am I able to re-  
late the particulars of his death.  
He is said to have finished his  
earthly course at Alexandria, the  
10th of February last, where he  
had arrived with his worthy com-  
panion, the Rev. Mr. Fisk, on his  
return to Jerusalem. We shall  
not say of him, in the too heathen-  
ish style of some Christians, that  
"he is no more!" for he has  
doubtless entered into rest. The







se and spread its heaven-  
ces, until great numbers  
shelby, Henry, and  
ities, have been brought  
to the sceptre of Imma-  
work is still increasing  
sading in every direction  
the churches in this part  
might well adopt the  
of Isaiah, and say, "The  
place of thy tent, and  
canopy of thy habitation  
ed, spare not, lengthen  
s, and firmly fix thy  
on the right hand and  
thou shalt break forth  
se." The ministers are  
e work in all directions  
dropped entirely their  
icalities and fine spun  
y about doctrines, and  
ly to the common  
Rev. Jacob Creath pre-  
his place regularly, who  
and zealous minister of  
Testament. Christ and  
ified, has ever been, and  
is darling theme among  
Rev. David Thurman an-  
nally preaches among  
good acceptance, as  
Isaac Taylor, who, from  
isly, which I have no  
conduce to the welfare  
ch. I will shortly give  
the satisfactory account  
ts of this revival. I an-  
sed with the success  
y to attend the Col-  
age; it has, from the  
of the Star in this com-  
to excite a good deal  
t. I hope the time is  
t, when we shall do  
y in Kentucky for its  
so for the missionary

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.  
a letter from a friend  
stry at Tisbury, Mass.  
we have the pleasing in-  
that there is more than  
attention to the grand  
s of the soul and eter-  
at have recently experi-  
el liberty, in that place  
s neighbourhood.  
thers are under deep  
for their best interests.  
er observes: "On the  
s-day in July, I baptiz-  
were added to the church  
of them experienced  
winter, and two had  
ed a hope for several  
had recently become  
mly impressed with the  
aking a profession, and  
acknowledging their  
mer in baptism. Several  
e expected to go forward  
ism the first Lord's-  
ism. I have occasional-  
Edgerton, and my  
a, I hope have not  
A number there have  
under serious impres-  
d. The doctrine of some  
efficacious grace has  
the particular atten-  
e, and led them to ex-  
sandy foundations on  
have heretofore built  
e. I have brought  
with me from Edgerton  
s good evidence that  
ect of grace. I visited  
mber of times in the  
when he was sick, and  
ch time he experienced  
e. He is under 12 years  
and is a highly intelli-  
ent. If you could hear  
mode of expressing the  
cises of his heart, it  
e you think him a second  
Henry. He is now by  
ing a letter to his  
is a pious woman. I  
her! to be the parent of  
child."

ORDINATION.  
The Rev. Alling Hough  
ined at Springfield on  
The Sermon was de-  
brother E. Cushman of  
—Consecrating prayer  
A. Morse of Suffield.  
of fellowship by  
d of West Springfield  
ing prayer by brother  
of Wilbraham. The  
performed in the new  
meeting-house lately  
at place. Every  
umstance, seemed to  
season pleasant and  
and among other things  
of notice is the excel-  
al exercises of the  
far the soul may be  
ins to be unfolded  
day of final accounts.

FOREIGN.  
The arrival at Boston of  
Capt. Gardner, in 40 days  
pool, files of London and  
papers to June 18th, have  
t. Gardner also brought  
paper of the 20th—  
he sailed.  
these papers we learn  
al alteration had taken  
ices of American prod-  
ets continued languid.

62,968. During the same period there  
embarked for the British dominions in  
America, 96,973, viz. 47,223 from Ire-  
land, 23,783 from England, and 19,771  
from Scotland. The whole number of  
emigrants to North America from the  
British dominions during the period of  
ten years, amounted to 139,960.

Hudson, July 30.—On the 22d ult.  
about an acre of ground on the west  
side of the Claverack Creek, two miles  
from this city, was discovered to have  
settled, in some places, 25 or 30 feet,  
which fell with such force as to raise the  
bed of the creek, which was 3 or 4 feet  
under water, about eight feet above its  
surface, and completely turned from its  
course upon the meadow on the oppo-  
site side. The creek has since cut a  
channel through its original one, about  
five feet wide. There are a number of  
large apple and pear trees on the sun-  
ken land, which stand as perfectly erect  
and firm as ever. Their tops are about  
even with the bank above.

The amount of duties secured  
at the custom house in New York,  
for the six months of the present  
year, ending on the 30th June,  
was \$5,244,815.97.

Naval.—The U. S. frigate *Constellation*,  
Captain Ridgely, arrived at New  
York on the 30th ult. from the Pacific,  
the crew all in good health.

The *Constellation* sailed from Valpara-  
iso May 7th, arrived at Rio Janeiro  
June 11th, sailed again on the 16th—  
arrived at St. Pierre 15th July, and sailed  
the same night.

The *Franklin 74*, Com. Stewart, re-  
mained at Valparaíso. The schooner  
*Dolphin* sailed same day with the C. for  
the coast of Peru.

When the *Constellation* sailed from  
Rio, all was quiet there, as well as Per-  
nambuco; Bahia was the only port in  
the hands of the Royalists.

The C. has some money on board,  
principally for merchants of Boston and  
Baltimore.

The *Constellation* has been absent  
two years and five days, during which  
time she has lost 13 of her crew by  
death.

The frigate *Macedonian* sailed from  
Port au Prince on the 3d July for Car-  
thagena, in company with three vessels  
loaded with arms and ammunition. It  
is stated that Dr. Cadle, Midshipman New-  
man, and 133 of the seamen of the M.  
were sick at that time.

The U. S. brig *Sparks*, Capt. Elton, ar-  
rived in Hampton Roads, 24th ult. from  
a cruise, last from Havana, which she  
left on the 15th. The crew are all in  
good health.

The crew of the *Hornet* were all in  
good health. The *Macedonian*, during  
her stay at Havana, lost 17 men by sick-  
ness. She was daily expected there.

Novorick, August 5.—The U. S. frigate  
*Macedonian*, Capt. Biddle, anchored  
in Lynnhaven Bay on Saturday, and  
yesterday morning beat up and came to  
anchor in Hampton Roads, about 8 A.  
M. We learn that she is 11 days from  
Havana, that she has lost by sickness 77  
of her crew, 10 of whom were officers,  
and that 50 of her men are now ill on  
board. Owing to the precautions taken  
to prevent any communication with the  
shore, we have been unable to obtain  
any particulars in addition to the above,  
except, that with the concurrence of  
the proper authorities here, arrange-  
ments are making to land the sick on  
Craney Island, where every accommoda-  
tion will be provided for their com-  
fort.

The U. S. ship *Hornet*, Capt. R. HEN-  
LEY, was going into Havana as the  
*Macedonian* came out—officers and crew  
all in good health.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Count Franz Von Erbach, a distin-  
guished antiquarian, and promoter of  
the fine arts, has made some valuable  
additions to his extensive museum. Among  
others he has received a scroll of papy-  
rus, which is nine feet long, and but  
little injured. It presents some hierogly-  
phics which have not been noticed be-  
fore, and are considered to be of great  
moment. Another curiosity is a frag-  
ment of an ancient Egyptian papyrus,  
easily to be deciphered. Count Von  
Erbach has also received an Egyptian  
mummy, preserved in an unusual  
manner and position. The box or coffin  
is highly ornamented with hieroglyphics.  
A detailed report on these interesting  
antiquities will soon be published.

Dr. I. Ph. Krebs, is the author of a  
manual of Philological Bibliography.—  
This work makes the philologist ac-  
quainted with every publication of mo-  
ment that may be serviceable to him.—  
"We have received the prospectus of a  
"Geographical-statistical Pocket Dic-  
tionary," which promises to furnish a  
concise view of all the subjects under  
this head. Counsellor and Dr. A. Ge-  
bauer, of Frankfurt, is the author;  
Schwan & Goetz, of Mannheim, are the  
publishers. The type and paper to be  
very good, price moderate.

A Great Curiosity.—An Indian Mum-  
my, in all probability 1000 years old, in  
almost a perfect state of preservation.—  
This rarity was taken a few weeks since  
from the famous Salt Petre Cave, War-  
ren county, in this state, so much talked  
of for years past. As it is intended to  
be sent to Europe, it cannot be detained  
at this place but a few days.—*Lex. Ky.*

A late Liverpool paper states, that  
there was to be seen at Birkenhead, a  
cucumber of the enormous length of  
seven feet.

Sir Walter Scott intends to vi-  
sit Ireland in the course of the  
present summer. Rumour says  
purposes collecting materials in  
that country for writing a series  
of novels on the ancient history  
and records of Ireland.

A late London paper observes,  
the spots on the Sun are at this  
time very interesting, there being  
one which is perceptible to the  
naked eye; it is about three times  
the size of our earth.

Mr. John Randolph's name fre-  
quently appears in the London  
papers. He has apparently be-  
come a member of the Society  
for the Improvement of Prison  
Discipline, and for the reforma-  
tion of Juvenile Offenders, of

which the duke of Gloucester is  
Patron; as at a large meeting of  
the Society, he seconded the mo-  
tion to add Sir G. W. Rose and  
Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Esqs.  
to the list of Vice Presidents.

The South Beacon, which is the  
most elevated point of the High-  
lands, is 1580 feet above the level  
of the Hudson. It is said that  
from the summit of this hill six  
states are visible, viz. Connecti-  
cut, Massachusetts, Vermont,  
New York, New Jersey, and Penn-  
sylvania.

### THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1822.

#### ORACLES.

Notwithstanding their charac-  
teristic confidence in their own  
wisdom and discretion, men, in  
general, have acknowledged the  
necessity of some communication  
from Heaven, to guide their con-  
duct, and determine their deci-  
sions, on important and difficult  
occasions. This has proceeded  
from their ignorance of futurity,  
and their consequent inability to  
anticipate the result of any course  
of action, rather than from a deep  
felt reverence of the Deity, or dis-  
trust of themselves.

A striking proof of this idea  
is found, in the prevalence among  
most heathen nations, and espe-  
cially among the ancients, of some  
means of ascertaining the will of  
the deities whom they adored.—  
These were various and fantastic,  
differing from each other in pro-  
portion to the prevalent notions of  
these deities, and to the refine-  
ment of the nations which em-  
ployed them. All, however, from  
the oracle of Delphos, to the  
Greenland wizard, with his ma-  
gical drum, have had in view.

Much surprise has been felt  
that the oracles of Greece main-  
tained such an ascendancy over  
the public mind. Their respon-  
ses were received as the voice of  
the gods; and when they were  
susceptible of being construed fa-  
vourably, they infused energy into  
every enterprise. It must be re-  
collected, however, that the popu-  
lar mythology sanctioned a full  
belief in the divine inspiration of  
these oracles. The imposing and  
solemn ceremonies which were  
customary when the oracles were  
consulted, and the awful gloom of  
the cavern, or the hallowed silence  
of the temple, whence the respon-  
ses proceeded, were calculated to  
make a deep impression on the  
minds of a superstitious nation.

The terms employed by the ora-  
cles were usually ambiguous, and  
were consequently considered to  
be fulfilled, whatever might be the  
result. A prediction, too, uttered  
under such circumstances, would  
very frequently become the indi-  
rect cause of its own fulfilment.

It cannot be denied, that deep  
sagacity was requisite to sustain  
the credit of these oracles. Some  
writers have hence conjectured  
that satan was permitted to de-  
ceive the nations, by imposing on  
them his counsels for the will of  
the Deity.

It appears, however, that there  
were some, even in those times,  
who were not deceived by the pre-  
tensions of the oracles. Socrates  
is well known to have viewed the  
popular superstitions with very lit-  
tle reverence, though he was far  
from attaining a knowledge of  
pure theism. The following ex-  
tract from the account of the  
plague at Athens, during the Pe-  
loponnesian war, by Thucydides,  
significantly expresses his opinion  
of the fallacy of these responses,  
and points out one of the methods  
by which their reputation was sus-  
tained.

"In this calamity, as was natu-  
ral, they remembered this predic-  
tion, the old men saying, that it  
was formerly sung, 'There shall  
happen a Doric war, and a pesti-  
lence with it.' It was contended,  
therefore, by some, that a pesti-  
lence was not meant in this pre-  
diction, but a famine.\* It suc-  
ceeded, however, as was likely in

existing circumstances, in being  
called a pestilence; since men  
adapted the prediction to the ca-  
lamity which they suffered. But,  
I suppose, if hereafter another  
Doric war should occur, and a fa-  
mine accompany it, it is probable  
that the prediction will be so quoted."

There were, among the Jews,  
several methods by which God  
communicated his will. But since  
he has spoken to us by his Son,  
his sacred word has been the in-  
terpreter of his pleasure, and the  
Holy Ghost has vouchsafed to  
lead his people into all truth. We  
are no longer subjected to the im-  
postures of designing men; since  
we have an infallible guide, to  
whose instructions even the way-  
faring man may have successful  
recourse.

#### PAXTON'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Just published, and for sale by  
JAMES E. MOORE, at T. Dobson  
& Son's, No. 41, South Second  
Street, Philadelphia, Illustrations  
of the Holy Scriptures, in three  
parts—1. From the Geography of  
the East.—2. From the Natural  
History of the East.—3. From the  
customs of Ancient and Modern  
Nations—By the Rev. George  
Paxton, professor of Theology, un-  
der the General Associate Synod,  
Edinburgh, with Notes, by the  
Rev. Ira Chase, professor of Bibli-  
cal Literature and Languages, in  
the Columbian College, near the  
City of Washington. To the work  
is added Carpenter's Introduction  
to the Geography of the New  
Testament, with several Maps—2  
vols. 8vo.—boards, \$6.

We are glad, that this valuable  
book is at length published in this  
country. Every thing which serves  
to illustrate the Sacred Text, can-  
not but claim the attention of the  
Biblical scholar. The work be-  
fore us has deservedly acquired a  
high reputation, and an American  
edition has long been a desidera-  
tum. The Notes by professor  
Chase, will, we are assured, be  
found to add much to the value of  
the work.

#### VALLEY TOWNS.

In a preceding column, we have  
inserted a letter from the Rev.  
Mr. Roberts, containing an inter-  
esting statement of the present  
condition and prospects of the  
mission at the Valley Towns.—  
The most important fact narrated  
is the commencement of a trans-  
lation of the Bible into the Che-  
rokee language. It is quite cer-  
tain, that little can be done to-  
wards evangelizing the adult In-  
dians, without putting into their  
hands the sacred word, in their  
own language. It would be an  
impracticable attempt to teach  
them English. We therefore  
wish the most entire and speedy  
success to the pious efforts of Mr.  
Roberts and his colleague. They  
appear to be well fitted for the  
task which they have assumed,  
and they have entered on it with  
a promptitude and spirit which  
promise gratifying results.

The facts stated by Mr. Roberts  
in regard to the copiousness and  
capacities of the Cherokee lan-  
guage, cannot but excite surprise.  
The Indian dialects have usually  
been supposed to be simple and  
barren; adapted only to the use  
and necessities of a rude state of  
of society. But the facts men-  
tioned by Mr. Roberts, in addi-  
tion to those detailed in the learn-  
ed report on this subject by Mr.  
Duponceau, a few years since, sa-  
tisfactorily prove, that this is an  
erroneous opinion; and that many  
of these languages possess a sur-  
prising copiousness and flexibili-  
ty, and can express delicate  
shades of meaning, which could  
not be conveyed even by the Greek,  
the most refined language of an-  
tiquity.

It is evident, that here is a field  
for interesting and profitable phi-  
lological inquiry. Light may be  
thrown on the origin and intellec-  
tual character of the native tribes,  
by an examination of their lan-  
guages, and a comparison of them  
with others. One of the least  
equivocal indications of national  
character is found in the national  
language. The terms employed  
to express ideas, receive their im-

\* The similarity of the words  
*laimes, pestilence, and famine*,  
undoubtedly gave rise to the dis-  
pute, and shows the ambiguity of  
these predictions.

press from the ideas themselves.  
He who thinks feebly, cannot ha-  
bitually employ nervous expres-  
sions. The genius of the Greeks,  
is, perhaps, as accurately distin-  
guished from that of the Romans,  
by their language as by their his-  
tory. A corroboration of our  
general idea is furnished by their  
descendants. The mountains, and  
plains, and streams of Greece, re-  
main, but the spirit which im-  
mortalized them has fled.

"Tis Greece, but living Greece no  
more."

The consequence has been, that  
the noble language of Homer and  
Demosthenes, has been corrupted  
into the Romatic; and not long  
since, the singular spectacle was  
presented, of an Englishman,  
teaching the ancient Greek at  
Athens. At Rome, in like man-  
ner, an almost entire disuse of the  
grave, manly, and dignified lan-  
guage of their ancestors, has re-  
sulted from the emasculation of  
the national character.

#### REVIVALS.

We have repeatedly expressed  
a desire, that our brethren would  
furnish us with accounts of reviv-  
als, ordinations, baptisms, &c.  
in their respective neighbour-  
hoods. There is no intelligence  
more interesting and cheering to  
Christians than this. Yet we sel-  
dom receive such accounts; and  
would again respectfully solicit,  
from all our friends, a prompt  
communication of such facts, as  
may tend to mark the progress of  
our Redeemer's kingdom.

#### FEVER IN NEW YORK.

Several cases of Malignant Fe-  
ver have occurred in New York;  
and several persons have died;  
but at the last date, the cases were  
diminishing. The Corporation  
have taken prompt measures to  
check the progress of the disease.  
Its origin is ascribed to a quantity  
of Havana Sugar, which was land-  
ed on a wharf, during the hot wea-  
ther of July. This City and its  
vicinity are remarkably healthy.

In Granville, Ohio, there is a  
strong religious excitement. It  
commenced in March, and in six  
weeks not less than 100 persons  
were under serious conviction, be-  
side about 25 who had then been  
hopefully born again.

An astonishing religious reviv-  
al has lately taken place in So-  
merville, N. J. and the adjacent  
country, under the preaching of  
the Rev. Mr. Osborn, a Mis-  
sionary from the General As-  
sembly of the Presbyterian  
Church. In a few weeks after he  
came there, which was in May  
last, Sixty-one Members were ad-  
ded to the Church; and the  
awakening still continues and ex-  
tends.

The public schools of Boston,  
which reflect so much honor on  
the place, cost something more  
than \$40,000 a year. As the ci-  
ty contains about 43,000 persons,  
one dollar from each individual  
for this most important of all ob-  
jects, cannot be considered a very  
extravagant tax.

The hon. Wm. Hendricks, now  
a representative in Congress from  
Indiana, is a candidate for Go-  
vernor of that state; and Gov.  
Jennings is a candidate to succeed  
Mr. Hendricks in Congress.

Hon. Thomas C. Brown is an-  
nounced as a candidate for Go-  
vernor of the state of Illinois.

The annual Commencement in  
the University of Pennsylvania  
was held on Thursday last. The  
degree of A. B. was conferred on  
twenty six young gentlemen,  
twenty one of whom are of the city  
of Philadelphia.

At the late Commencement of  
Union College the honorary de-  
gree of LL. D. was conferred on  
the Hon. John Sargeant, of Phila-  
delphia; and that of D. D. on the  
Rev. Thomas M' Auley, LL. D. of  
Scheneectady, the Rev. Selah  
Woodhull, one of the Secretaries  
of the American Bible Society,  
and the Rev. Henry Feltus; of  
New-York.

The Editor of the Baltimore  
Federal Republican, learns from  
James A. Hamilton, the son of the  
General, "that the biography of  
his father has been committed to  
a gentleman, who will, it is con-  
fidently believed, do justice to the  
subject, and who has agreed to  
complete the work within a given  
period."

#### A HYPOCRITE.

One Henry Wade, has recently  
imposed himself on the people of  
Harrisburg, Ohio, as a preacher.  
The following clergymen, Calvin  
Chapin, Pastor of the third church  
in Wethersfield, Conn. and com-  
mittee of certification relative to  
the characters of preachers tra-  
velling from this into other states,  
Caleb J. Tenney, minister of the  
first church of Christ, in Weath-  
ersfield, Elisha B. Cook, minister  
of the second church of Christ in  
East Hartford, Joel Hawes, Pas-  
tor of the first church of Christ  
in Hartford, in their own words,  
"do not hesitate to pledge our re-  
putation as ministers of Christ,  
that by at least twelve witnesses of  
undoubted veracity, we can prove  
him guilty, habitually, of the most  
unnatural, and the most beastly  
designs and attempts."

The following is the descrip-  
tion of the person of this abuser  
of a respectable calling to the  
vilest purposes:

"A man 27 or 28 years old,  
about 5 feet 9 inches in height,  
thick set and fleshy, especially  
through the breast and shoulders,  
his hair dark, his beard dark,  
thick and heavy, his whiskers  
and eyebrows large, his eyes dark,  
full and downcast when he is look-  
ing in the face, his cheeks round  
and florid, his complexion light,  
his motions and his walk rather  
slow and stiff, the movements of  
his head and neck very precise:  
in conversation he seems modest,  
respectful, and fond; in preach-  
ing, his voice is loud and strong,  
and he himself not tender and ex-  
perimental, but violent in his mo-  
tions, and positive in his declara-  
tions."

#### DIED.

On Monday the 16th ultimo, MAJOR  
LEA, at his residence in Grainger county,  
Ohio, aged about fifty-one years. He  
was regular in his habits, & scrup-  
ulously in the discharge of both public  
duties and of domestic obligations in the  
various relations of private life. For a  
considerable period before his death he  
was a member and minister of the  
Baptist Church; and by example as well  
as exhortation, endeavoured to recom-  
mend to his acquaintances the adoption of that  
religion which he professed, in the  
duties of which during life he was often  
engaged with apparent delight and to  
the truth of which he gave his attestation  
in his latter moments. We have lost a  
man of probity, worth and piety, an ex-  
emplary citizen whose virtues will long  
live in the remembrance of his numerous  
friends and relations.

In Connecticut, Dr. SOLOMON EVEREST.  
He has bequeathed 10,000 dollars for  
missionary and religious purposes.

Report of Deaths in Washington  
City, during the month of  
July, 1822.

Bilious fever	2
Cholera	10
Convulsions	1
Do. (coloured)	1
Consumption	4
Do. (coloured)	1
Worms	2
Apoplexy (non resident)	1
Phrenitis	1
Suddenly (coloured)	1
Dysentery	1
Thrush	1
Old age	1
Still born	1
Do. (coloured)	1

Total 29

Adults 10  
Children 19  
By order of the Board of Health.

#### Central Academy.

ON Monday, the 12th instant, both  
departments of the Central Aca-  
demy will be open by day-light, and every  
teacher at his post. Both teachers and  
scholars are tired of holy-days, (or ra-  
ther idle days) though only two weeks  
have been given.

The scholars will be immediately  
classified for the next semi-annual ex-  
amination, which will take place about  
the middle of February: when, as usual,  
characters will be read, and merit lib-  
erally rewarded. Punctual attendance,  
orderly deportment, and great exertions  
will be requisite to obtain a prize.  
Should any scholar not receive a good  
character and premium, parents and the  
public may know the cause. If those,  
who send children to this establishment,  
do their duty, they may rest assured  
that the teachers will strictly discharge  
theirs.

Merit has always been liberally re-  
warded here: as a testimony of this,  
the last public examination (being the  
23d) cost above \$50, which with the ex-  
penses of the 22 former, amounts to  
nearly \$1200. This the proprietor has  
expended out of his own funds, without  
any recompense, which is, perhaps,  
more than any private establishment in  
the union has laid out in premiums dur-  
ing the same time, (about 15 years.)

The principal can accommodate a  
few young ladies with boarding, &c. on  
the most reasonable terms. The strict-  
est attention will be paid to their mor-  
als and improvement.

N. B. Trade will be taken, in pay-  
ment for tuition, from mechanics of  
every description.  
Aug. 10—3t



## POETRY.

### THE CRUCIFIXION.

IMITATED FROM THE ITALIAN OF CENNI.  
By James Montgomery.

I ASK'D the Heavens:—What foe to God hath done  
"This unexampled deed?"—The Heavens exclaim,  
"Twas Man;—and we in horror watch'd the sun  
"From such a spectacle of guilt and shame."  
I ask'd the Sea:—the Sea in fury boil'd,  
And answer'd with his voice of storms:—"Twas  
Man;  
"My waves in panic at his crime recoil'd,  
"Disobey'd the abyss, and from the centre ran."  
I ask'd the Earth:—the Earth replied aghast,  
"Twas Man;—and such strange pangs my bosom  
"Till I'll grow and shudder at the part."  
—To Man, gay, smiling, thoughtless Man, I went,  
And ask'd him next:—He turn'd a scornful eye,  
Shook his proud head, and deign'd me no reply.

## LITERARY.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

### BIBLICAL DIALOGUES.

This work, comprising two duodecimo volumes, from the pen of Mrs. Rowson, of this city, has just been published by Richardson & Lord. Its object, if we rightly understand it, is to furnish an interesting medium for the conveyance of instruction to young persons, in the history of the Bible, to impress on their minds the importance and beauty of its precepts to render its doctrines plain to their unsophisticated minds, and to enable them to answer the objections of scepticism and turn aside the shafts of self-confident wit. The design must meet the cordial approbation of every one who appreciates the immense importance of the proper instruction of youth, and we hope but few others will be found in our community. It was a design worthy of her who has devoted her life to the promotion of the best good of the rising generation—to the inculcation of those sacred truths that form the base on which alone the columns of virtue, usefulness and happiness can be reared. And the execution is as happy as the design. Adopting the pleasing and familiar style of the dialogue, and introducing the reader to an interesting family, composed of a worthy and pious man, his virtuous partner, and their lovely children, she at once seizes the avenues to the heart and thence conveys instruction to the mind. Commencing with the Creation, the fair author faithfully traces the sacred record, in connexion with profane history, down to the death of the Saviour of the world; and thence, by the best authorities, the history of the church, down to the reformation. The details are every where enriched and enlivened with the most invaluable moral reflections and applications of the sacred truths to the hearts of her readers. Such a publication can be productive of no other than the most salutary effects on the minds of youth; and to most persons of more mature age it would be a valuable acquisition. But to those who are called upon to exercise the paternal and maternal duties it is especially and earnestly recommended, as affording helps desirable for all, and indispensable for many who stand in that relation.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

*American Poetry.*—A neat volume of 280 pages 12mo. has been published in London, entitled *Specimens of American Poetry*, with critical notices and a preface. The reported editor is Mr. Roscoe, son of the well known author of that name. The specimens consist of the *Airs of Palestine*, by Mr. Pierpont—*Fanny*—Bryant's Poems, consisting of *The Ages*, and the other smaller poems in the same collection—*Selections from Yarnolden*—from Dabney's, Maxwell's and Allston's Poems—and from periodical publications. Among the pieces selected from periodical works are several from the *North American Review*. The Poems of Mr. Bryant are introduced with the following notice:

The observation of a very encomiastic traveller led her to the conclusion that the Americans "have nothing of the poet in them, nor of the *bel esprit*, and that they are apt to be tiresome if they attempt to be either." We are told also, by the same living author, that the Americans "have a surprising stock of information, but this runs little into the precincts of imagination,—facts form the ground-work of their discourse." Even the Americans themselves appear hitherto to have subscribed to this opinion; but it is apprehended that the publication of this small volume of poems by Mr. Bryant, will induce a belief that America is destined very speedily to become the mother of poets, who will compel the authors of Europe to guard their own laurels with no small degree of anxiety. These

productions are in fact a most convincing proof, that whatever disadvantages may retard its development, there yet are, amongst the Americans, the germs of pure poetical feeling, and the capacity of high poetical expression. That these great requisites are united in Mr. Bryant, will not, in all probability, be denied by any one who takes the trouble of studying the following specimens of his powers. He has attempted some bold and lofty flights, and his pinions have sustained him nobly. In the longest of the poems which follow, he has chosen a subject full of the greatest difficulties, for which he only stands excused by the felicity of the execution. "The Ages" is a masterly sketch, and displays the marks of an eminently poetical mind. But, perhaps, the most remarkable of these Poems, is that entitled "Thanatopsis," the conception of which is singularly grand. Without any intention to overrate the excellence of these lines, it may be confidently asserted that there are few pieces in the works of even the very first of our living poets, which exceed them in sublimity and compass of poetical thought.—Nor is it their least excellence that the spirit which they display is one of a pure and high philosophy. The few descriptions of nature which Mr. Bryant's smaller pieces contain, are beautiful, rich, and powerful. Dilatory as the Americans are said to be, in affording encouragement to the young poets of their country, it cannot for a moment be doubted that they will have taste sufficient to recognise Mr. Bryant's claims to distinction. Indeed, a very favourable notice of them has appeared in a late number of the *North American Review*, from which we learn that one or two of the smaller poems had previously appeared in that work. If the approving judgment of the English public can add any weight to Mr. Bryant's claims to the admiration of his countrymen, his Poems only require to be known to entitle him to it.

## SCIENTIFIC.

### ANIMATED PATHOLOGY.

In the first volume of the register, page 405, published on the 1st of February, 1812, there was inserted a review of a lecture which had just been delivered by the late Dr. Crawford, of Baltimore, on the cause, seat, and cure of diseases. The opinion of the doctor was, that many, if not most of the diseases to which we are liable, were caused by small worms or animalcule.—We were led to the recollection of this article, (written for the Register), by noticing the following, extracted from a late London paper. It powerfully supports what was thought the wild theory of our venerable friend.

"It will, perhaps, be recollected, by our scientific readers, that the London papers lately contained accounts of the extraordinary powers which Mr. Rogers had succeeded in applying to the microscope; effected, we believe, principally by the aid of a newly discovered chemical light. Mr. R. purposes to introduce that stupendous apparatus at the close of his astronomical lecture, in our theatre, on Monday evening. By a table of his powers, which we have seen, it appears that the highest magnifier of this instrument is but one hundredth part of an inch focal length, and, consequently, capable of enlarging the cubes of minute objects in the astonishing degree of 125,000,000 times! Some of the singular phenomena discovered by this apparatus, is likely to prove of the highest importance to medical science. Mr. R. has been able to perceive that most of the morbid secretions in the human subject, as the peccant matter of consumption, of cancer, of syphilis, &c. are literally masses of worms or animalcule."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Gentlemen: It was Doctor Franklin's practice, when any anomaly presented on the efficiency of pointed metallic conductors to prevent damage by lightning, to examine the case, and to show that some important circumstance had been neglected in fixing the conductor.

In the National Intelligencer of the 26th inst. you have given an account of an extraordinary electric explosion, on the 12th of July, at Portsmouth, in N. Hampshire. The South Meeting House in that place was considerably damaged, although it had a metallic conductor; but the lower end of the conductor was only two feet below the underpinning. Had the rod penetrated a few feet further to moist earth, no damage would have been done. I have heard of no example of injury to ships which receive a discharge of an electric cloud, (though their conductors are necessarily chains, which do

not so perfectly conduct as continuous bodies of metal,) because the lower end communicates with water.

The points of conductors should be examined at least once a year. Dr. Rittenhouse, from his observation in Philadelphia, found, by the aid of an excellent telescope, that many of the points of the electric conductors in that city had been melted, and thus being obtruse, would afford but slight security at best.

### LUNAR VOLCANOS.

Dr. Olbers observed on the 5th of last February, the phenomenon, which some philosophers have attributed to volcanoes in the moon. He declared that he never perceived it more distinctly. The spot called Aristarchus, threw out a very vivid light, and appeared like a star of the 6th magnitude, placed on the north east of the moon. The evening of the 6th, unhappily, was not so fine as that of the preceding day, and Dr. O. could not pursue his observations, but the English journals announce that Capt. Kater had made, on the 7th of February, a report to the Royal Society of London, in which he affirms that he had seen a lunar volcano in actual eruption. Dr. Olbers think that the observations of Captain K. coincide exactly with his own, but he differs from him with respect to the cause. He does not admit the existence of a volcano in the moon; he thinks that the phenomenon which Capt. K. regards as such, is produced by the reflection of the light cast by the earth on the open immense rocks of a smooth service, situated on the part of the moon called Aristarchus.—Should these rocks, says Dr. O. send back only a tenth part of the light, which they receive from the earth, (our mirrors return one half of the incident light) the effect would be equal to a star of the 6th magnitude. It is in this way that Dr. Olbers accounts for our always seeing those spots in the same place, and also why they do not show themselves at each lunation. On the 6th of March, Dr. Olbers could distinctly see all the spots of the moon; Grimaldi, Copernicus, Kepler, Manidus, &c.

*American Cutlery.*—We have now before us three pocket or penknives, made at Pittsburgh, Penn. and commonly sold in the shops of that city and its neighbourhood—a four bladed knife at \$1 50, a two bladed knife at 52 1/2 cents, and one with a single blade, at 12 1/2 cents. These are the retail prices, and as low as knives of like quality can be fairly imported and sold at. This is what we did not expect.—We have seen knives of Pittsburgh manufacture that cost \$5; which, in every apparent quality, rivalled the best products of Sheffield, at a similar amount of price; and excellent razors are also made at the same place. These things are furnished by regular manufacturers. We also observe extensive establishments at N. York, where in tailor's shears, scissors, penknives and razors are made, and warranted to be of the best quality. One of the great advantages of home manufactures is the direct responsibility of the manufacturer to the public—which is just as wholesome, in itself, in a maker of razors, as in a maker of treaties with foreign nations, or of contracts that involve millions of the people's money.—*Niles' Register.*

In the last number of Professor Silliman's Journal, a fact is recorded worthy of being republished. A member of the Senior Class at Yale College, inhaled about three quarts of the nitrous oxyd gas. Before this experiment was made, he exhibited no particular choice in his articles of food; but afterwards he manifested a taste of such things only as were sweet, and he used sugar and molasses, not only upon his bread and butter, and lighter food, but upon his meat and vegetables.—This he continues to do even to the present time, and although nearly eight weeks have elapsed since he inhaled the gas, he is still pouring molasses over beef, pork, poultry, potatoes, cabbage, or whatever animal or vegetable food is placed before him.

## MISCELLANY.

Extract from a communication in the *Christian Observer* for April, 1822.

THE LATE REV. J. W. FLETCHER, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—"His courage and intrepidity were very remarkable.—There is an anecdote related by his biographers on this subject, so striking, that I cannot resist the temptation of presenting it to your readers. Mr. Fletcher had a very profligate nephew, a military man, who had been dismissed from the Sardinian service for base and ungentlemanly conduct. He had

engaged in two or three duels, and dissipated his resources in a career of vice and extravagance. This desperate youth waited one day on his eldest uncle, General De Gons, and, presenting a loaded pistol, threatened to shoot him unless he would immediately advance him five hundred crowns. The general, though a brave man, well knew what a desperado he had to deal with, and gave a draft for the money, at the same time expostulating freely with him on his conduct. The young madman rode off triumphantly with his ill-gotten acquisition. In the evening, passing the door of his younger uncle. Mr. Fletcher, he determined to call on him, and began with informing him what General De Gons had done; and as a proof, exhibited the draft under De Gons's own hand. Mr. Fletcher took the draft from his nephew, and looked at it with astonishment. Then, after some remarks, putting it into his pocket, said,—"It strikes me, young man, that you have possessed yourself of this note by some indirect method; and in honesty I cannot return it, but with my brother's knowledge and approbation." The nephew's pistol was immediately at his breast. "My life," replied Mr. Fletcher with perfect calmness, "is secure in the protection of an Almighty Power; nor will he suffer it to be the forfeit of my integrity and of your rashness." This firmness drew from the nephew the observation, that his uncle De Gons, though an old soldier, was more afraid of death than his brother. "Afraid of death!" rejoined Mr. Fletcher; "do you think I have been twenty-five years the minister of the Lord of Life, to be afraid of death now? No, sir: it is for you to fear death. You are a gamester and cheat, yet call yourself a gentleman! You are the seducer of female innocence, and still say you are a gentleman! You are a duellist, and for this you style yourself a man of honour! Look there, sir; the broad eye of Heaven is fixed upon us. Tremble in the presence of your Maker, who can in a moment kill your body, and for ever punish your soul in hell." The unhappy man turned pale, and trembled alternately with fear and rage. He still threatened his uncle with instant death. Fletcher, though thus menaced, gave no alarm, sought for no weapon, and attempted not to escape. He calmly conversed with his profligate relation; and at length perceiving him to be affected, addressed him in language truly paternal, till he had fairly disarmed and subdued him. He would not return his brother's draft, but engaged to procure for the young man some immediate relief. He then prayed with him, and, after fulfilling his promise of assistance, parted with him, with much good advice on one side, and many fair promises on the other.—The power of courage, founded on piety and principle, together with its influence in overcoming the wildest and most desperate profligacy, were never more finely illustrated than by this anecdote. It deserves to be put into the hands of every self-styled 'man of honour,' to show him how far superior is the courage that dares to die, though it dares not sin, to the boasted prowess of a mere man of the world. How utterly contemptible does the desperation of a duellist appear, when contrasted with the noble intrepidity of such a Christian soldier as the humble Vicar of Madeley!"

FROM A LATE BRITISH PUBLICATION.

### WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

In the complicated and marvellous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place, in the march of those that preceded them. We may observe a little dirty wheel of brass, spinning round on its greasy axle, and the result is that in another apartment, many yards distance from it, a beautiful piece of silk issues from a loom, ravelling in its hues the tints of the rainbow; there are myriads of events in our lives the distance between which was much greater than that between this wheel, and the ribbon, but where the connexion had been much more close. If a private country gentleman in Cheshire, about the year seventeen hundred and thirty, had not been overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependant colony of England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esquire, who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year seventeen hundred and thirty two, at Virginia, became the envied mother to George Washington the great.

Dr. Halley throwing out, upon a time, some indecent reflections against Christianity, his friend, Sir Isaac Newton, stooped him short and thus addressed him: "Dr. Halley, 'I am always glad to hear you speak about astronomy, or other parts of the mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied, and well understand;—but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it: I have, and am certain you know nothing of the matter.'"

### Select Sentences.

It signifies nothing to say we will not change our religion, if our religion change not us.

If a man lives and dies a mere professor, it had been better for him he had lived and died a mere heathen.

The duty of religion flows from a principle of religion.

It is not talking but walking with God, that gives a man the denomination of a christian.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE Latter Day Luminary, NEW SERIES;

By a Committee of the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States.

### Contents of No. VIII.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Retrospect of Missions.—No. VII. God Incomprehensible, Condition of man, On Faith,

#### MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

##### Foreign.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Judson, Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Ward,

##### Mission to Bombay,

—the Society Islands, —the Sandwich Islands, Encouraging Prospects at Atooi, Letter from the Governor of Kamtschatka,

##### Domestic.

Extract from the Report of the Trustees of the Baptist Missionary Society of Massachusetts,

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

British and Foreign Bible Society, Paris Bible Society, Circulation of the Scriptures in Germany, Bethel Flag,

Letter from J. Phillips, Esq. Genilism, Duels, Persian Proverb, Trust in Providence,

#### Revolutions, &c.

Letter from the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Letter from Sedgwick, (Me.) Church constituted, Death of Mr. Chamberlain,

#### POETRY.

Psalms xc. Psalm civ. What is Life?

#### TERMS.

This work, from the first of January, 1822, will be published monthly, the first Saturday in each month, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in advance, or before the delivery of the fourth number; Three Dollars, if not paid till the close of the year.

Those who become responsible for 5 copies, shall have a sixth, gratis.

It will be delivered to subscribers in Washington and Georgetown, on the day of publication. To others it will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as they may direct, without delay.

No subscription will be taken for less than a year: and subscribers will be understood to continue, unless seasonable notice shall be given to the contrary.

Communications, post paid, addressed to Anderson & Meehan, *Columbian Office*, Washington City, will receive immediate attention.

Profits sacred to the cause of Missions.

### Ward's View.

FOR SALE, a few copies of "A View of the History, Literature, and Mythology of THE HINDOOS: including a minute description of their Manners and Customs, and translations from their principal Works; in two volumes, by W. WARD, Missionary at Serampore; the 2d edition, carefully abridged and greatly improved. Inquire of W. W. Woodward, Bookseller, Philadelphia, at the N. E. corner of Market and Ninth-street of said city; or at this Office. feb. 2—tf.

## DRUGS,

### Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JOHN DUCKWORTH has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Also, a general assortment of Fancy articles, viz. Walking Canes, Hat, Hair, Cloth, Teeth and other brushes Razors and Razor Strops, Pomade in jars and rolls, Antique Oil, Cologne Water, Soaps, Wash Balls, French Playing Cards, Dressing and Fine Teeth Combs, Charcoal and Coral Teeth Powders, Soda Powders, Hudson's best Japan Blacking, &c. &c. Also, Miller's Cough Drops, so much recommended for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c. Congress Spring Water, a fresh supply. feb. 2—9t.

## New Spring

CLEMENT T. COOPE, Clung from Philadelphia, has just received, comprising a select assortment of British, India, French, and American Goods, at well cheap. Amongst them are: Rich Levantines, Gros de Naples, Figured Silks, very fine, Black and white figured, &c. &c. Plaid, striped and colored, Figured and fancy striped, Zeila Handkerchiefs, Plaid and figured Handkerchiefs, Canton Crapes, Transparent white Velvets, Gimp Trimmings, Crimp'd and plain Italian Muslins, Cambric, Jaconet, &c. &c. Fancy Muslins and Gingham, and Muslin Silk Suspenders and Blue and yellow Nankeen Cambric Prints, new style Valencia and Marseilles Independent Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats, Thread Lace and Edging, Figured and plain Fanny Ribbons, a superb assortment of Children's, misses' and Ladies' Shoes full assortment, Black Denmark Satin and nelled Slippers, Misses' Gimp Bonnets, Handsome Gimp Bands, Wilmington and Oxford Printed Furniture Calicoes and Shawls, Brown and bleached Sheet and Sheetings, Plaid, Stripes, and Fancy Reticules, 3-4 and 4-4 Checks ap 27—tf.

## REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed his former place, immediately to the north side of Pennsylvania between Gen. WALTER and Mr. GIBSON'S Grocery, he has just opened a fresh and seasonable

## Dry Goods.

among them are many articles for Ladies; and hope continuance of public patronage July 27—3t.

## Dr. Staughton's

FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN AND BY DAVIS AND

## THE ADDRESS

Delivered at the Opening of the Columbian 9th January, 1822

By the Rev. Dr. William President of the Institute Price 25 cents—and a liberal for larger quantities. Feb 2—

## REMOVAL.

JOSEPH GIBSON has the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has removed his Grocery Store to Washington City, Pennsylvania Avenue, adjoining the Old Theatre—on hand, and intends to keep an assortment of Groceries, consisting principally of the mentioned articles, viz.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Souchong Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Cogniac Brandy, (old and new) Peach do. Holland Gin, Common Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira, Lisbon, and Tawny Allspice, Pepper, Staro Fig Blue, Indigo, Mould, Dipt, and Spermaceti, Yellow, White, and Brown.

He likewise has on hand, keeping for sale, Printing Paper, Cartridge Writing do. of every kind, Blotting do. Blank Ledgers, Journals, Memorandum do. and all the usual Stationery. Quills, Sealing Wax, Penknives, Counting-houses, Tapes, Lead Pencils, &c. &c. With every other Stationary line. All sold at small profits for cash. J. G. wishing to close his business, while in Georgetown, requests are indebted to him to make payment, as it is entirely unnecessary to grant any longer indulgence. mar 9—tf.

## The Land Office General Agents

Is removed to 6th Street, Hotel, where persons are invited to call who have any business to transact in this city, in which office of an Agent may be necessary, or can be readily attended to.

Such of the purchasers of lands as failed to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress, March, 1821, can, through this Office, have their claims made, or declarations filed, in due time, conformably to the Act, next, conformably to the Act, April last. Deeds recorded, and lands lying in the Illinois, and Arkansas. N. B. YAN

## PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN